THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, April 12, 1811. No. 1271.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Doctor B. Brunot,

INFORMS the public that he has removed his *SHOP* to *Fourth Street*, between *Market* and *Wood Streets*

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1811.

Curb and Building Stones.

WALLACE & BROWN,

HAVE on hand at their quarrie, on Mrs. Addison's place, near the town, a large quantity of the above articles of the best quality. They will sell at the quarrie curb stone, from 8 to 10 cents per foot, and building stones at 33 1-3 cents a pearch. Also a good assortment of flags, all on moderate terms. Apply to John Wallace, in Wood Street, near *Mr. M'Cullough's* tavern; where he has on hand a good assortment of Grindstones from 4 feet to 15 inches diameter, all on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1811

FULL BLOODED IMPORTED TURF HORSE

Honest John,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, at Morgaza, in Strabane township, Washington county (Penn.) at the reduced price of ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and eighteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal, the single leap to be paid when the mare goes to the horse—for the season, the first day of January next, and the ensurance when the mare is known to be with foal. Wheat, rye and corn will be received at cash price, if delivered at the Moryanza mills.—Mares ensured and parted with, will be considered liable for the ensurance money.

Honest John,

Is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, with a small star, elegantly formed, lofty carriaged, with an uncommon proportion of bone and tendon for a horse so highly bred—HONEST JOHN was imported from England by Mr. Wolsey of New-York, in the ship Perseverance, and landed in that city in October 1800. —HONEST JOHN'S sire was Sir Peter Teazle, the property of Lord Derby, and at this time decidedly considered by all horsemen, the best Stud Horse in England, and is now covering at twenty six Guineas a mare—there are more of his colts winners than of any other horse's in England—In the year 1805, 35 of his colts were winners, and won ninety seven purses, king's plates, jockey club plates, and matches to a very high amount—His grand sire, old High Flyer, was never beaten or paid forfeit—his dam own sister to Windlestone, by Magnet—his grand dam, sister to Amazon, by Le Sang—his great-grand dam (Magog's dam) by Rib, out of Mother Western, the grand-dam of the celebrated turf horse ECLIPSE.

Performance of Honest John.

At York, August meeting, 1797, Honest John, then 3 years old, won the Sweepstake purse—In September following, at Richmond, Yorkshire, he won a sweepstake, against sir Harry Tempest's Vane horse Battlesham—Sir Thomas Gascoigne's horse Timothy, who was esteemed one of the best running horses in England, and Mr. Merrat's brown horse, brother to Roscio. At 4 years old he beat Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Plaisto, four miles for 400 guineas, carrying eight stone and a half each.—At Richmond he won the sweepstake purse against Mr. Fenton's horse Dapple, Sir Wm. Garrard's chesnut horse Gateswood, Sir H. Tempest's Vane horse Battlesham, Mr. Hutcheson's horse Little Scott; and which time he has received an injury in the leg and has been taken off the turf. For the correct statement of the above pedigree, and performance, reference may be had to the stud book and racing Calander of England.—The subscriber pledges himself to substantiate the above recited pedigree and performance of Honest John, or refund the money paid for the service of the horse.

John Morgan.

March 28, 1811.

Good pasturage and every attention paid to mares, but no accountability for accidents or escapes.

Fifty cents in all cases be paid to the groom.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists.

In addition to their former medicines

1500 lb. Glauber Salts
600 do Lampblack
1000 do White Lead
600 do White Turpentine
300 do Flowers of Sulphur
200 do Cream of Tartar
120 do Best Peruvian Barks
200 do Emery
200 do Red Lead
200 do Carolina Pink root
40 do Camphor refined
150 Bottles Best Jamaica Castor oil
200 do Sweet oil
200 do Epsom Salts
100 do Sweet Spirits of Nitre
200 do Spirits Turpentine
100 do Oil of Spyke
120 do Seneka oil
170 Packages Barbers Horse Powders
500 doz. Blackball
300 do Windsor Soap, English
100 do Sing's Patent Itch ointment
24 do Churche's Cough Drops
75 do do Anti-bilious Pills
65 do Andersons Pills
24 do Jesuit's Drops for Venerial
100 do Ching's Lozenges
80 do British oil
30 do Bateman's Drops
35 do Godfrey's Cordial
30 do Stoughton's Bitters
25 do Turlington's Balsam
12 do Patent German Eye Water
40 do Hooper's pills
30 do Charcoal tooth powder
100 lbs Spirits of Hartshorn
1200 do Spanish whiting
300 do Copperas
300 do Rectifyed Spirits of wine
200 do Gensang
300 do Sarsaparilla
150 do oil of Vitrol
150 do Gum Guiacum
130 do Ivory black
100 do Burgundy pitch
10 Tons Spanish Brown

N. B. Country Merchants *Physicians* and all others who deal in medicines, will be supplied at the lowest *Philadelphia* prices exclusive of carriage.

Pittsburgh Feb 20th, 1811.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intention to which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farries, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Doctor Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz for horses foundered by eating to an excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the distemper, Coughs and Yellow-Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected by these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

CHURCHE'S

Anti-Bilious Pills.

AN accumulation and vitiated state of the Bile, during the Summer and Autumnal seasons, having of late become very common in the United States, and justly alarming, as predisposing to Bilious and other Fevers; Jaundice, Bilious colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c. must render a medicine particulatly acceptable that is calculated to correct such a habit of body, and to remove the cause of those complaints; especially if it is at the same time perfectly safe, easy in its operation, and the dose small.

With this view the Anti-bilious Pills prepared by the Subscribers are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of Bile, viz. pain in the head or back, sickness at stomach, chills, a fever, more especially if those symptoms be accompanied by redness, or faint yellowness in the eyes.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or ecomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since thos medicine was first discovered upwards one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

the above medicines are

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Wholesale and retail *Druggists*, Corner of Third and Wood-Streets, *Pittsburgh*.

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANT SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &C.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM Franklin head Book-store, Pittsburgh, have just published,

THE

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

OF THE

Marriage State,

AS ENTERED INTO

WITH

RELIGIOUS OR IRRELIGIOUS PERSONS,

REPRESENTED

UNDER THE SIMILITUDE

OF A

Dream.

BY J. JOHNSON

Minister of the gospel in Liverpool.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An Appendix by the Authors wherein the subject is farther considered, and the arguments confirmed by proofs taken from the ancient Jewish History.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,

FRANKLIN-HEAD BOOKSTORE,

Market-Street, Have

Just published

THE NAVIGATOR.

Containing directions for Navigating the

Monongahela, Ohio, and Allegheny, Mississippi

RIVERS;

with an ample account

of these much admired waters,

from the head of the former to the mouth of the latter;

And a concise description of their Towns, Villages, Harbours, Settlements, &c.

With accurate Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi.

To which is added

AN APPENDIX,

Containing an account of Louisiana, and of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers,

As discovered by the voyage under Captains Lewis and Clarke.

Seventh Edition—Enlarged and improved

[Price One Dollar.]

March 4, 1811.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed, that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.—

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Mr. Pickering's Address

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. III.

Fellow-citizens,

In my last number, are stated the principal topics on which I purpose to address you. I have written as I will continue to write, with a freedom which the times demand; but which the preachers of passive obedience and non-resistance to the measures of government, however oppressive and ruinous, will not fail to condemn. What! they will exclaim, can *he* be a *friend* to his country who will not stand by its government! Must *he* not be its *enemy*, the hireling of a foreign nation, who dares to question the rectitude of his own government in its disputes with that of a foreign nation? Who, for instance, would offer an excuse for the British government, which has caused so many injuries, but a British tory, a British pensioner, a traitor who had received British gold?

My fellow-citizens! Have you been taught to believe, that your rulers are incapable of erring? incapable of injustice towards a foreign nation? incapable of seeking their own interests and gratifying their ambition, at your expense? incapable of crimes? If so, why in your constitution, have you declared them amenable to justice? liable to impeachment and removal from office? to prosecution in the courts of law? Why was the press, already free, guarded by a special amendment to the constitution? Was this guard provided only that envy, malice and revenge, might with impunity, expose the errors of private citizens, and slander virtue itself when not cloathed with power? No! History and experience proved that men in office, in places of power and trust were sometimes unfaithful and corrupt—that it was not always easy to bring them to justice—that sometimes their offences were of a nature to invade the ordinary judicial process—that public shame and disgrace could be their only punishment. The press is free that any of our fellow-citizens may address you on any subject which can affect your interest, honor, safety and general welfare. The improper, unwise, the unjust acts of the rulers of a nation, may be directly injurious to the citizens; they may also be injurious to foreign nations, and produce dangerous disputes, retaliation and war. When such are the effects or tendencies of their measures, he who sees them has a right, and 'tis his duty, to bring them into public view, for the purpose of public correction. This right I will use—this duty I will attempt to perform. But another duty first demands my care—to vindicate my own character, and exhibit my title to your attention.

I have recently been called "a pensioner of Britain," while the accusers far from attempting to prove it, do not themselves believe it. In the nature of things it is impossible for any man to prove the negative, that he did not receive a bribe. What then is to be done? Is there such a thing as honesty in the world? And what can an honest man oppose to such a naked accusation? Will a whole life, passed in the ways of virtue, serve to vindicate his innocence? Let my unprincipled accusers examine my whole life, private as well as public—let them search diligently—and if they can find one dishonest act, a single departure from truth, one instance of deception, then my fellow-citizens, reject as unworthy of your notice, all the statements and reasonings which I have heretofore addressed, or shall hereafter address to you.

The herd of libellers, your pretended friends, but worst enemies, have the audacity to call me "an old British tory." I am old, for I have lived sixty-five years. But from the year 1769, to the close of the revolutionary war (a space of 14 years) I was constantly engaged in opposing British taxation, British encroachments on our rights, and British arms. Until the commencement of the war in 1775, no one person in my native town (Salem) was more actively engaged than I (as my townsmen who survive to this day well know) in all the measures generally adopted in oppsing British claims. After

the war had commenced, the government of Massachusetts appointed me to various offices; some of them of no inconsiderable importance. From these I was called by Gen. Washington to the army under his command which I joined in June, 1777, in the office of adjutant-general. In the preceeding winter, I had marched a regiment of 700 men, militia, from the county of Essex, part of a larger force from Massachusetts, all under the command of Gen. Lincoln, to reinforce the main army. This winter campaign terminated in New-Jersey, when General Washington's head quarters were at Morristown. In Sept. 1777, was fought the battle of Brandywine; and in October, that of Germantown in both I was by the General's side, or executing his orders. In the close of 1777, I was appointed by Congress a member of the continental board of war, as were Generals Gates and Mifflin. In this station I served till August, 1780; when, on the resignation of Gen. Greene, I was desired to accept, and I received from Congress, the appointment of quarter-master-general; in which office I continued to the end of the war. In this last period, viz. in 1781, preparations were made for the siege of New-York; but the French Fleet of co-operation disappointed the commander in chief by going into the Chesapeake Bay. A British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, was then at York-town, in Virginia. To capture this army was the only subject of hope for the residue of the campaign. Having received the generals orders, I provided for the march of the troops destined for this service, and for the operations of the siege (at which I was present) in what respected my department. The capture of York-town and of another British army, in effect, put an end to the war.

I am, fellow-citizens, in a singular situation; continually censured and reviled by every unprincipled wretch who prints a newspaper, or by his correspondent equally base; and yet rarely upon any specific charge on which I can come to an issue.—In one case indeed, this was done: I was accused of receiving British gold. At the instance of some of my friends, I consented that the libeller should be prosecuted. He was accordingly indicted, convicted and punished, by fine and imprisonment. His council, (Mr. Jefferson's district attorney in Massachusetts) with a view to mitigate the libellers punishment, offered to the court a reason, which might surprise all those who have formed their opinions of me from the misrepresentations and lies of democratic prints—"that the fairness of my character was so well known, and my reputation so firmly established, the libel could have done me no injury."—But neither conviction in court—nor at the bar of reason (the tribunal to which in addressing the people of the United States I now appeal) can silence my accusers. "The lies so oft overthrown" are renewed, and they will be repeated while the polluted prints which spread them abroad, receive the patronage of a deceived and abused people.

What is now the reward of these long continued public services, in *opposition to Great Britain*, and during the war, in the arduous and important offices which I have mentioned?—To be pronounced, by foreign renegadoes and homebred villains, "*An old British tory*?" And why is this reproach? Because I did not join the party, with Mr. Jefferson at its head, which was constantly opposed to President Washington's administration.—With that party and my countrymen generally, I rejoiced in the prospect of a free government to be established in France: But I did not shut my eyes to the enormities of the actors in the French revolution. And when afterwards it became my official duty, in vindication of the conduct and the honor of our own government & country, to state and display the injustice, the corruption, the outrages and the insults of the French rulers, and the piracies by them authorised and committed to our commerce, I did not attemp to conceal, to excuse, or make apologies for them. & I dropped some intimations that our debt of gratitude to France, if not cancelled by her atrocious insults and injuries, was much less than Mr. Jefferson and his party wished to have you believe. But I presented things truly according to my knowlegde of facts, and to the best of my ability.* Hence I became obnoxious to the party, whose yelpers then set up their cry against me, and have ever since continued to growl and bark. Let the watch word be given, and the whole pack open upon me, from Maine to Georgia.

But it cannot be concealed, that *I had other rewards*—THE MARKED APPROBATION OF THE WISE AND GOOD, to whom personally, or by reputation, my real character was known. And *Washington*, who first called me to the army and witnessed my conduct there—*Washington*, whose pure integrity and genuine patriotism none dare question, and even by eulogizing whom now dead, his former enemies endeavour to filch some little share of renown—*Washington*, when president of the United States, also called me to a series of employments in civil life: in 1791, to the office of post-master-general, and in January, 1795, to the office of secretary for the department of war, in August, 1795, he charged me also with the department of state, of which in December following, I was appointed secretary. Here it is due to myself to remark, that all these important and distinguished offices, military and civil, were voluntarily conferred upon me. I never directly or indirectly, asked for one. If any of my friends solicited them for me, I never knew it. Having at the close of the year 1801, returned to my native state, the legislature unsolicited, appointed me, in 1803, one of its senators in congress; in which station I have continued to this time—a period of eight years.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

* The vindication here referred to was contained in a letter dated January, 1797, which I wrote by the direction of President Washington, to Gen. Pinkney our minister in Paris. In that letter, the subjects in controversy between the U. S. & France were reviewed. It was of this review, chief justice Marshall, in his life of Washington (vol. v. p. 726) thus expresses his opinion: "It presented a minute & comprehensive detail of all the points of controversy that had arisen between the nations, and defended the measures which had been adopted in America, with a clearness and strength of argument believed to be irresistible. To place the subject in a point of view admitting of no possible misunderstanding, the secretary of state had annexed to his own full and demonstrative reasoning, documents establishing the real fact in each particular case, and the correspondence relating to it."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1811.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that Mr. SMITH has resigned the post of Secretary of State, and that JAMES MONROE Esq. of the commonwealth of Virginia, has been appointed by the President of the United States to fill that station.

In order to deter the Federal Electors of New-Hampshire from the exercise of their constitutional rights, the "Printer of the laws of the United States," in Portsmouth, lately published the following blood-thirsty threat in his paper:—"In case of war with England, the SWORD is first to be drawn against the FEDERALIST at home," mark this.

BALTIMORE March, 29.

We invite the attention of the public to the following letter, from a gentleman of the first respectability in the Orleans Territory, to a friend at Washington. It shews the perfiduous arts by which the revolution of West-Florida was produced, and the disgraceful and disgusting hypocrisy, which has been employed in that transaction.

Our readers will recollect that we have repeatedly enforced the opinion, that the declaration of Independence of West Florida was instigated by our executive, thro' its minions to serve as a pretext for seizing the country. We then possessed probable grounds for the belief, which was of course stigmatized by the democratic papers as illiberal and improbable, Time has now disclosed the truth. To the shame of the national character and of common honesty, it appears, that from the palace emanated the incentives to this extraordinary act, and that the treasury was pledged to pay the wages of it!!! though the executive afterwards disavowed the convention, and the proceedings, which itself had stimulated.

Claiborne's letter is highly criminal, in any view, whether West-Florida be considered belonging to Spain or to the United States: In the first case, it is a flagrant breach of the law of nations; and in the second, it is nothing less than high treason.

February 2, 1811.

Dear Sir,

After reading the President's communications to Congress respecting the revolution in West-Florida, I have been extremely surprised at learning a day or two ago, when on a visit to Baton-Rouge, that the people of that country were encouraged to declare themselves independent by a letter from Governor Claiborne dated at the President's house in Washington city.

This letter was addressed to Colonel Wikoff, of the Orleans Territory, and directed him to mount on horse back and persuade the members of the convention, to publish an act of independence. It also contained an assurance, that his expences should be defrayed. You may rely on the certainty of this information and may make such use of it as you may think proper.—The treatment which the people of Florida have experienced after such counsel, which was looked upon as coming direct from the President thro' Claiborne, is not to be reconciled with good faith or policy, and I sincerely wish such conduct should be exposed.—I shall write you again on this subject, from New-Orleans, in a few days.

I remain, dear sir,

Your affectionate friend,

[Copy] (Signed) ——— ———.

LANCASTER, March 29.

The committee to whom were referred the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania, complaining of the official conduct of Thomas Cooper, Esq. president judge of the said district,

REPORT,

That fully impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, they have diligently attended to the evidence adduced in support of the accusations, and in vindication of the accused, keeping at once in view the propriety of affording no countenance to unfounded suggestions, and the solemn obligation of the legislature as the constitutional guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, to repel every invasion of those rights; keeping in view the necessity of protecting those, who faithfully discharge the trust confided to them in the exercise of just and legal authority, and of defending the citizens from those approaches toward arbitrary power, which the official situation of president judge of a court of justice, affords such facility in making, your committee have deduced from the evidence the following conclusions, to wit:

1st—That he fined and imprisoned John Hanna, for wearing his hat in the court-house of Northumberland county—the said Hanna then standing outside of the bar and jury-box, and making no disturbance; and this without any inquiry into Hanna's conscientious objections.

2d—That he fined and imprisoned three respectable citizens, viz. William Hartman, Mathias Heller and John Brown, hastily, arbitrarily. without any inquiry, and without sufficient cause.

3d—That he fined John Dreisbach unjustly and arbitrarily.

4th—That he fined Nehemiah Hutton hastily without sufficient cause or hearing.

5th—That he arbitrarily and precipitately fined and imprisoned Stephen Hollister, for a mere whisper; and in an insulting and overbearing manner refused to hear his defence.

6th—That he improperly exercised the powers of a justice of the peace, under the law respecting roads and bridges; and fined Anderson Dana, a supervisor of the highways, fifteen dollars, in an arbitrary and passionate manner—after which he ordered the fine to be deposited in the hands of a third person, with orders to restore the same on certain conditions.

7th—That he sentenced a boy between fourteen and seventeen years of age, to one year's imprisonment for horse stealing, and afterwards added two years to the term of his imprisonment without any evidence, on the suggestion and pretence of teaching the boy a trade.

8th—Your committee also report, that it appears that previous to the 17th of November, 1807, he entered into an agreement with the then prothonotary, and other officers of the court of common pleas of Northumberland county and with George Langs, to purchase at sheriff's sale, a tract of land, called "Limestone Lick," the property of Josiah Galbraith, levied upon by an execution issued out of the said court, and that the said tract was accordingly purchased on the day last mentioned by the said George Langs for their joint benefit—part of which tract is now held by the said Thomas Cooper, under that sale. This conduct, your committee do not assert, to be a violation of any positive statute; but, they do consider, that if the president of a court be suffered to make himself interested in a matter depending before him, he must either deprive the public of those services, which he is bound to render, or adjudicate in his own cause, and the danger to the pure and impartial administration of justice is immediate and alarming.

Your committee, from the premises, are of opinion, that the official conduct of the said president judge has been arbitrary, unjust and precipitate, contrary to sound policy and dangerous to the pure administration of justice. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draught an address to the governor for the removal of Thomas Cooper, Esq. from the office of president judge of the courts in the eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania.

We have taken notes of the whole proceedings before the house of representatives, in the case of Judge Cooper. We find they would occupy so much room, as to be totally inadmissible in our *newspaper*. As to printing them in *pamphlets*, woful experience has taught us, in publishing of the trials of Judge Addison and of the Judges of the supreme court, that we should *gain* a *loss*

Even the testimony for and against the allegations are too long for a weekly newspaper.

We shall therefore confine ourselves to an historical sketch of the proceedings, which we will commence next week, and endeavour to execute them with impartiality.

At present we merely state that the house agreed to hear Judge Cooper by council, in answer to the allegations contained in the report of the committee.—That after the council had concluded, Mr. Bard spoke in favor of removing the judge; also Mr. Tarr, *same* side; also M. Tod, *same* side; Mr. Holgate and Graham spoke *against* the report. After Mr. Graham had concluded, several other gentlemen were prepared to give their reasons why they should vote against it, and some of them had risen for the purpose, when the *republicans!* (known by the name of "the overwhelming majority") called for "*the previous question.*" By a rule of the house, a motion for the "previous question" precludes all debate. The main question was taken and agreed to.

Some people are of opinion that this mode of gagging the mouths of members, is a little aristocratical or so—but that could not be the case in *this* instance; for being done by "the overwhelming majority" of patent *republicans!!* you know it *must* be all right.

[*Lan. Jour.*

Judge Cooper's counsel were Messrs. Duncan and Watt. The resolution permitting Judge Cooper to be heard by himself or counsel was restricted to one day.

Two-thirds of both branches of the legislature have addressed the governor for the removal of Judge Cooper.

The military tribunal of Amsterdam lately sat in judgment upon Col. Pool, ex-commander of the Dutch frigate Guelderland, for having, during an engagement in 1801, with one of our vessels, off the Norwegian coast quitted the deck on account of having received two slight wounds. The Court decided, that Col. Pool's wounds were not of a nature to justify his quitting his post, and sentenced him to be cashiered, declared perjured and infamous, banished for life, and to pay the expences of the proceedings.

London pap.

THE TIMES.

When federal republicans governed the country, we had a treaty with France, which was respected, and a treaty with England which poured wealth into the country. They both respected us, and were forced to do us justice.

Commerce, agriculture, and the mechanic arts flourished.

The treasury was rich.

We had a growing navy, already formidable to our enemies.

The national character stood high, and the name of American was a passport through the four quarters of the globe.

Under the new rule, the treaty with France was violated with impunity, and that with England refused to be renewed lest France should be offended.

In the place of a free and rightful commerce, our own vessels are seized or sent

questered in our ports by government, and a swarm of informers and petty custom-house tyrants are created, like Bonaparte's *douaniers*, to harrass add rob our merchants. With England who invites us to trade with her, and respects our property while in her ports; and convoys our vessels, we are prohibited form trading, while an intercourse is sanctioned by law with France, who seizes, burns, or confiscates and sells our property that arrives in her ports.

Our Navy is converted into a flock of ferry boats, too ticklish to navigate our own bays and rivers.

In the place of Revenue, *the government is supported by Loans in a time of peace*, a substitute for taxes,

We have no National Character, and the name *American* is a term of reproach in Europe.

Without enough money in the treasury to pay the civil list an army is marched into the territory of a friendly neighbour, to seize her possessions by force.

The National Bank is offered up a victim to party spirit

In a secret session of Congress, the President is empowered to do an act amounting to a declaration of war with England; in other words, openly joining the continental league against England.

New States are unconstitutionally created, whose population are principally French, Mulattoes and Blacks.

Joel Barlow is sent to France, as a set-off for the amiable M. Serurier.

Thomas Jefferson secretly governs the country, without the responsibility of office. *Fed. Rep.*

NEW YORK, March 26.

INTERESTING.

The editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to a Bostonian gentleman, who left Lisbon on the 17th of last month, for the subsequent interesting account of the situation, &c. of the contending armies in Portugal. The information is derived from official sources, and its accuracy may be relied on.

After the battle of Busaco, Lord Wellington retired with the British army, from Almeida to the heights of Torres Vedras. Of this retreat, being about 40 leagues in distance, there can be little said, as it was accompanied with no military movements of any importance.—The rear guard of the English and the advance of the French, were constantly engaged in skirmishing, but not to an extent productive of any important consequences.—The town of Almequer, near the first lines of defence, and not far distant from the Tagus, was the only place where the infantry of the French came up with the English army. There a smart skirmish took place between the French and the light division commanded by brigadier general Crawford. This was the only rencontre which took place until lord Wellington's army was cantoned at Torres Vedras, within the British lines, and at about five leagues distance from Lisbon, towards the shore of the Atlantick, and gen. Massena possessing himself of a height running parallel to that place. Of the three lines of defence, which have been thrown up by the English and Portuguese, there can be no adequate description given.—The first, or most eastern one, passes through the town of Torres Vedras, extending from the Atlantick to the river Tagus, and is about twenty miles in extent; the second, passing through Mafra, is about 13 miles in extent; and the third, passing between Mafra and Cintra, occupies a distance of about twelve miles.

Gen. Massena continued in the position which he at first occupied, opposite to Torres Vedras, for more than six weeks, continually reconnoitring the position of lord Wellington's army, accompanied by his staff and engineer officers. The difficulty of supplying his army with provisions, the country about him not being fruitful, and the mills having been principally destroyed, induced gen. Massena to retire from before Torres Vedras, and he accordingly fortified and retreated to the town of Santarem, his present head quarters, which lies upon the river Tagus, about twelve leagues above Lisbon. He had previously formed depots of provisions and forage at this place to a very large extent. He commenced his retreat on the night of the 15th of Nov. and conducted it in a very masterly manner. He took with him all his baggage, carts, &c. leaving his sick and wounded to the mercy of an advancing army. The advance guard of the English came up with the rear of the French army at Cartaxo, at which place the French drew up three regiments of cavalry upon a plain extending towards Santarem. The 95th regiment of English riflemen were ordered to commence a fire, to induce them to retreat. This produced no effect; and Gen. Crawford drew up the light division in sight, and would have immediately commenced the attack, but, it is said, was checked by lord Wellington, who reminded him that he had only 4000 in his advance, and that he was about to attack General Junot with 14,000.

General Crawford accordingly advanced no farther, but retired to Cartaxo, at the same time that the French cavalry moved off to Santarem. The following morning, at day break, general Crawford's division advanced on the road towards Santarem, the remainder of the army being immediately in his rear. A general engagement was fully contemplated, every division taking its position according to general orders for attack. Every necessary arrangement having been made, the whole army was anxiously waiting for an order to advance, when an aid belonging to Col. Pack, who commands a brigade of Portuguese, arrived, informing that his commanding officer was advancing on the road to Cartaxo, diametrically opposite to the orders of Lord Wellington. This circumstance retarded the advance, and in all probability prevented an attack that day. The evening was employed in reconnoitering, and the result of a consultation was, a relinquishment of the plan of attack, and an order that the army should return to its cantonments, where it still remains.

The town of Santarem it situated on a hill, commanding a valley on its left, which extends to the river Tagus. In front is the river Rio Major, over which there is a bridge of 100 yards in length, and which is the only pass to the town on that side. The rear of the French army is not confined to Santarem, but occupies the grand military road towards Abrantes, for several leagues. The town is very strongly fortified. General Massena, having caused to be erected around the hill three regular rows of trees of gross timber, forked, to prevent ascending, as well as for a cover in the event of an attack. Opposite to Santarem, on the south shore of the Tagus, the country is occupied by general Hill's brigade, he being stationed at a place called Chamusco; and the Spanish and Portuguese further to the westward, in a valley called Cavalos. Further up the river, and opposite to Abrantes, there are also two brigades of Portuguese, who prevent all communications with the French army from the south shore of the Tagus. The main body of the Portuguese army, under marshal Beresford, is stationed farther to the westward, and immediately opposite Cartaxo, the head quarters of lord Wellington.

Thus are situated the two great contending powers in Portugal; and the event of the contest is anxiously looked for, as it may in one case, complete the entire subjugation of continental Europe.

Taking it for granted that a change in the English ministry, occasioned by the accession to power, of the Prince of Wales, will not operate unfavourably towards a prosecution of the war, or occasion any change of the general in command, a knowledge of the situation of affairs in Portugal will certainly authorize a strong belief, that her hopes are not entirely desperate. The arrival there of strong reinforcements since the appointment of the Regency, seems to indicate a favourable disposition in the Prince of Wales; and it has been stated in Lisbon from high military authority, that he has addressed himself personally to Lord Wellington to this effect.

The war in any event will be carried to the south shore of the Tagus; for, it must appear obvious, that the present lines of defence are impregnable to any force by which they at present can be attacked.

An examination of a chart of the country, on the south side of the Tagus, will show that a length of time must transpire, and much hard fighting must take place, before the armies of France can possess the heights opposite to Lisbon, and which are the only places commanding the city and river.

The activity with which reinforcements are proceeding to Portugal (says the London Courier of Jan. 31) does the greatest credit to his Majesty's Ministers. they have not been deterred from sending them by the cry that troops may be wanted in England, that troops may be wanted in Ireland, thus advertising for an invasion of Ireland, and advertising for an insurrection to meet that invasion.—They know that we are fighting on the banks of the Tagus the cause not only of Portugal and Spain, but the cause of England, the cause of freedom and of justice—the cause of man against his oppressor.

The troops that sailed from Plymouth hav, by this time, nearly reached their destination. The troops from Portsmouth, which sailed early yesterday morning, could not have had a fairer wind. More reinforcements will sail from Cork, and more both from Plymouth and Portsmouth. The German Light Brigade embark at Portsmouth to-day and will sail tomorrow, if the wind continues fair.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to enlarge the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to a super-royal sheet—the size of the Philadelphia papers. We confidently expect that this improvement will meet the approbation of our patrons.

The enlargement of the paper will enable us to gratify the public with copious details of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, and give us more room for Foreign Intelligence, interesting Essays, notices of improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and a variety of interesting and entertaining Matter.

The price of the paper will be THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance. This increase of the price we hope will not be deemed unreasonable, when it is considered that our expences will be much greater than heretofore.

It is necessary that we should be made acquainted immediately with the consent or disapprobation of our subscribers to this plan—those in town will be waited on for that purpose, and subscription papers will be sent to the different towns, and to various parts of the country.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley —A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him

N. B. Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

Notice.

THE partnership between James Griffin & George Harris is this day dissolved—All persons having claims on the said firm are requested to apply to JAMES GRIFFIN for payment.

Pittsburgh April 8, 1811. 3t.

For Sale,

A Tract of land on the Franklin road, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which is a good log cabbin, and about 15 acres cleared and under good fence.

ALSO,

A tract of 100 acres adjoining the above, on which there is a good log cabbin nearly finished and about five acres cleared. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Magnus M. Murray.

April 8, 1811. 3t.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the first day of May, the following property to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting sixty feet on Third street, adjoining lot No 309, running along said lot feet to Fourth street, and along said street sixty feet to lot No. 311, and along said lot to the place of beginning, numbered in the plan of said borough, No 310, on which is erected a two story log house. And also 150 acres of land, situate in Elizabeth township, on the Youghegany river, adjoining lands of James Pedan, William Elrod and the heirs of William Sampson deceased, on which are from 60 to 70 acres cleared, a bearing orchard, a cabin and a double barn; the property of Robert Smith, at the suit of Nathaniel Points, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF *Sh'ff.*

April 6, 1811,

TO BE LET,

ON a perpetual lease a piece of ground on Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets, late the property of Agnes Irwin, deceased; and now by her last will and testament the property of David Irwin.

5t

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

☞ BROWNSVILLE

STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Burr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.

1y

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 25 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

E. DENNY,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a choice and seasonable supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, of the latest importations. Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, or exchange for Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Hard Soap, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 25. 1811.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Just Received

and for sale

by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED.*

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	375	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	300	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

—

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. Thef testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of comon remidies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long vovages, and oshouldbe procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman

—

Dr. Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns prickly heat, *&c.*

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mildly without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet ssalutary effects are speedy and permanent. rendering theskin delicatly soft and clear, mproving the complexion and resoring the loom of youth.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infalliable remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S
Celebrated Worm Destroying
LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the rose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food; and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

—

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow*
of Richard Lee jr.

At the Bookstore in Wood-street, have lately been received several copies of the Archives of useful knowledge 1st vol. Nos 1. 2, & 3.—The *D*ramatic Censor, or *M*irror of Taste 3d vol. No. 1——The Port Folio, 5th vol. Nos 1 and 2.——And the Eclectic Repertory, or Analytical Review, 1st vol Nos. 1 and 2.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies, and persons wishing to encourage any of these periodical publications are requested to call and insert their names on the subscription list.

The subscribers to the *Port Folio*, who have formerly received their copies by mail will in future be supplied at the Store of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. On hand *(at 25 cents)* a few copies of Paragraphs on Banks,
2d Edition imprved by
Erick Bollman, M. D.

Pittsburgh 16th March, 1811.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.
Pittsburgh, January 3. 1810.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

TO BE LET

AND possession give the first of April next 30 acres of land, situated on the bank of the Alleghany river, adjoining lawyer Woods' place.—there is a dwelling house and kitchen, with one hundred bearing apple-trees on it.

For terms apply to Mary Adams, or to
THOMAS WALLACE.

Stop the Runaway!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Monday the 18th instant, *Charles Parmer*, an apprentice to the Bridle Bit and Stirrup Iron Manufactory, nearly 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black eyes black hair, and of a slender form, he took with him one brown cloth coattee, one pair of corded cotton pantaloons, a Rorum hat nearly new, and sundry other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be paid if lodged in any jail and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HAMILTON & MANN.

Pittsburgh March, 28th 1811.

JOHN STEWART,
LATELY FROM ADAMS COUNTY.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public in general for their patronage, and hopes for a continuance; he intends removing the 1st, of April to the corner of First and Smithfield Streets nearly opposite the Wood Street *Market House*, where he intends carrying on the coverlet weaving, in all its various branches; double and half double and single diaper, of three different patterns, on one piece burdie; single and double diamonds, and carpeting, all on reasonable terms. And those who will please to favour me with their custom shall have their work done in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice to their satisfaction.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1811. 3t.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,
Franklin-Head Bookstore, Market,
between Second and Front-streets
have just received in addition to their former stock,

QUARTO Bibles, common and elegant
Pocket do. gilt, and bound in morocco in 1 and 2 volumes
Plain ditto in 1 and 2 volumes
Watts psalms and Hymns
do bound in morocco and gilt
*D*avid's psalms with Browns notes
do large and small print
Confession of Faith
Afflicted man's companion
Willison on the Catechism
Fisher and Erskine do.
Life of Christ, 2 volumes
Thompson's translation of the Bible 4 vols
*D*avidies or the life of *D*avid, King of Israel a sacred poem in five books
Psalters, Dodd on death, Price's Sermons, Porteus's Evidence, Guthrie's, Workman's, Gough's Fisher's and *D*ilworth's Arithmetic, Young man's best companion, Jesse's surveying, Flints do, *D*ilworth's Book Keeping, life of Lord Nelson, Universal *D*ream book, 1 2 and 3 Chapters of Accidents, Seven wise masters of Rome do mistresses do Pity's gift.

March 20.

Just Received
and for sale
by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED.*

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811.